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KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1883.*

SAMUEL TITCOMB, Guardian of MARY E. Cunningham of Augusta, in said county, minor, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 2

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1883.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary H. Martin, late of Clinton, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

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KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1883.*

HARRIET M. STANLEY, Oscar Holway and Chas. F. Woodard, Trustees under the will of Mary A. Stanley, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said county, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1883.*

E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Mary Wymen, late of Vassalboro', in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said county, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

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KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1883.*

CHARLOTTE EDGECOMB, Executor of the last will and testament of ROBERT EDGECOMB, late of Litchfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account as executrix of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

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ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

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EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

Maine Farmer.

At the close of the year, Canada will have exported 55,674 cattle and 113,725 sheep.

Prof. Roberts of Cornell took several of his agricultural students to the Fat Stock Show at Chicago.

Dr. Sturtevant says all the plum trees in the poultry yard hung full of fruit, while the tree outside had only a few specimens.

A Western farmer says, "Barbed wire fence is expensive, but the hired man doesn't stop to rest every time he has to climb over it."

N. R. Pike of Winthrop, long celebrated as one of the best fancy butter-makers of the State, turns his cream over to the butter factory, and is arranging to do an enlarged business in that line.

The editor of one of our cotemporaries informs a querist that the standard weight of a quart of milk is thirty-four and one quarter ounces. We had supposed that agricultural editors were shrewder at a *guess*. Milk-men would do well to furnish that editor with milk by weight, for it takes forty-four ounces of milk to fill a milk-man's quart in this State.

Mr. J. H. True of Fayette, put up last fall, on his own farm, and on his own raising, seventeen thousand cans of sweet corn. In 1882 he put up ten thousand cans. He also has put up in addition, squashes and fruit in considerable quantities, in all to the amount of two thousand dollars worth, all from his own farm. The Jennings brothers of North Wayne, put up thirty thousand cans of corn.

We are informed by the Secretary, W. R. Wright, Esq., that the Annual meeting of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural society will be held in the Common Council rooms in Lewiston, on Saturday, January 5th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of a Board of officers for the ensuing year, also to choose a Member of the Board of Agriculture, also, to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Franklin County is especially adapted to the business of dairying. In many respects it closely resembles the famous butter sections of Vermont. J. O. Kyes of North Jay, makes a good showing with a herd of eight cows. From the first of January up to the middle of the present month, he made 1295 pounds of butter, and cured his milk over to the cheese factory for two months and drew out 900 pounds of cheese. One cow was sold off the first of September.

At the recent public sale of Holstains, held at Chicago, Ill., the heifer calf, Mercedes III., daughter of the famous butter-producing Holstein cow, Mercedes, was secured by Messrs. Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y., at a cost of $4,200, the highest price ever paid for a Holstein. The recent record of Mercedes in competition for the Breeders' *Gazette* challenge cup, in which she vanquished her Jersey competitors and raised the record higher than ever before reached, is well known to the dairy readers. Her yield for thirty consecutive days was 90 pounds 6½ ounces of unsalted butter.

The country meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, recently held at Lowell, was fairly successful. The attendance was not large. The programme was a good one, the papers read being of great practical interest generally. The Board were the guests of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society. The meeting attracted very little attention from the city or from its citizens. Isn't it about as well to hold farmers' meetings in country towns convenient to those whom it should be the purpose to reach? Why should they be taken to the city where there is little, if any appreciation, and where, if noticed at all, it is done as a matter of politeness. Let farmers and farmers' meetings stand up of and for themselves, and honors will come uncourted, as they and their work are made worthy.

While at Bangor at the meeting of the State Grange, we were shown by Hon. E. E. Parkhurst, Senator from Aroostook, several fine samples of apples grown by him on his farm at Mayaville. Among them were some fine samples of the Duchess of Oldenburg, still in good condition, and retaining a flavor sprightly enough for cooking purposes. A sample of the Alexander was in its prime and good enough in quality to class as good fruit. Several specimens of the well known Fameuse were as well grown and as high colored as those grown in the southern part of the State. The trees on which these samples grew are healthy and thrifty. If the Fameuse tree can be grown successfully in that section the problem of fruit for Aroostook county is solved. If would seem surprising if that section should, in due course of time, along with its potatoes, send out apples to other markets. The present appearance of the hardy varieties now growing there, indicate the possibility of this. Mr. Parkhurst has planted out two hundred and fifty trees of the Wealthy.

Fradulent butter—lard and tallow compounds—was found in forty stores, by a representative of the *American Dairyman*, sold for the genuine article at an extravagant profit. How is it in this State? A law was enacted last winter, requiring that every package, large or small, of spurious or adulterated butter should be plainly marked, that the purchaser might not be deceived in what he was buying. The wholesale trade is selling large quantities of oleomargarine and lard butter in our markets, and the supposition is that some consumers are buying it. Does the purchaser find his packages labelled as the law requires? Yet there is a heavy fine imposed for the violation of the law. Would it not be well for dairymen to look up this matter and see that the law is enforced? There is no doubt but the demand for butter would be increased if the law of last winter was observed. If any one wishes to butter his bread with a manipulated compound of beef tallow from the slaughter house, or with a dyed mixture of hog's lard from no one knows where, he ought to have the privilege, provided the article is not an unhealthy compound; yet if such articles are sold, it is right that purchasers should not be deceived in them.

The matter of looking after the watering of the stock this cold weather should be carefully attended to. To keep the animals in a thrifty condition they need to be supplied regularly with all the water needed. To the person having them in charge should be given that each day, when they are turned loose to water, each animal has a chance to drink its fill unmolested. Once a day will answer for young cattle, but cows in full milk, requiring as they do a much larger amount of water than other kinds of stock, should be watered twice each day. All animals feel the need of water most at the time of taking their food. The proper time to water is when they have just taken their principal meal. They will then drink more readily and more heartily than at any other time. The practice then, followed by some, of postponing the watering till near the middle of the day, is faulty. Better to give it immediately following the morning and evening feeding. The water should be pumped fresh from the well, and be free from ice when offered the cattle. Just think of expecting cattle to drink freely and to fill themselves well with the tank filled with chopped and broken ice. Aside from the comfort and the pleasure of the animal, there is an economical consideration at stake. The animal system is maintained at a temperature of ninety-eight degrees. The ice water is at temperatures of from thirty-two to thirty-four degrees. After this is taken into the stomach of the animal it must be heated up to the standard of ninety-eight. This heating process is carried on from the food taken by the animal. It required for this purpose it is lost for every other. So animals cannot thrive as well under inattention to this matter. Some feeders find it to their profit to warm by artificial means all the water taken by their animals, thereby saving all consumption of food for that purpose alone. This is a matter well worthy of attention.

Turner Center Cheese and Butter Factory.

Inquiries are frequently made for accurate specifications for both cheese factories and butter factories, and also for estimates of cost of the same. Neither specifications or estimates can be laid down as applicable alike to all conditions. Hence anything of the kind would be only a partial guide to any locality contemplating the introduction of association in dairying.

In the spring of 1882, a cheese factory was erected at Turner Center, which in some respects has been a model of its kind; and the past autumn a butter factory has been arranged in connection with the same building, and by the same corporation, which is now nearly ready to open. A description of these is here given as affording information desired by others, and as an illustration of an enterprise, which up to the present time has been a marked success.

Experience has proved, that for a cheese factory, a one story building possesses advantages over the two story style heretofore prevailing. The advantages are, 1st, less cost; 2nd, greater convenience from having all the room on one floor; and 3rd, better curing rooms. This last is a matter of great importance, as the quality of the cheese depends largely upon the evenness of the temperature in which it is cured. The building is twenty-eight by eighty-four feet, and eleven feet in the walls. It rests on good strong sills on which is a balloon frame. The outside is well finished and painted. The ground floor is divided into boiler room, seven feet, work room, seventeen feet, leaving the curing room sixty feet long. This curing room is lined up on inside of studding with matched boards, and sheathed over head with the same. This makes a good curing room, the double walls being a protection from the scorching rays of the mid day sun, and being on the ground floor, the sun has not nearly so powerful an effect, as is usually the case with a second floor or an attic. Such a building can be built, with good management, at a cost of from six to eight hundred dollars, according to locality. This factory is supplied with two vats, steam heaters, and with a full line of apparatus all through. These were purchased second hand and at a low figure compared with their value. Fitted all ready to run, with well, pump and water vat all complete, the cost was a few dollars over fourteen hundred dollars. As a result of keeping the investment down to this small amount, the stock has been good property and remains so up to the present time. The first year, in 1882, the factory was ready to open till June, and the stock holders received ten per cent. on their capital, and the cheese was made at as low a price per pound as at any other factory in the State. The season just passed, the second year of its running, has been alike successful. Since the close of cheese making, money has been raised for the attachment of a butter making enterprise. Excavation has been made under the building one half the length, and open to the north. A double brick wall has been laid on two and a half sides of the excavation, the remainder being finished and the floor laid, and the whole is laid in cement. This basement is partitioned off as follows: first, at the interior end a cellar ten feet wide; second, a like room eleven feet wide; third, a room twenty-one feet wide. Across the end of this room is the engine room, seven by twenty feet in the clear. This leaves a working room twenty feet square in the clear. The first partition is of brick, the others double sheathing with dead air space between. One of the cellar rooms is not needed in connection with butter making, and its cost is in excess of what was called for by the butter business. The room is designed for other purposes for cheese whenever it shall be wanted for the purpose. The entire cost of these basement rooms will be about four hundred dollars. A second hand four horse power engine with six horse power boiler has been purchased for $150. The other equipments are yet to be provided. The entire outlay will not exceed $800. There is room enough, power enough, and the equipments will be sufficient for a large business. The outfit for a small business should not cost nearly so much. We have been thus particular in describing this factory, that it may afford a partial guide to those having the matter of butter and cheese factories under consideration. Such an outlay as the above, however, would only be warranted where there is only a large business assured. It should not be done on a prospective business only. These enterprises need to be most carefully considered and matured before a decision is made to proceed.

Maine State Grange.

The Maine State Grange met at City Hall, Bangor, Tuesday, December 18. The committee on constitution reported ninety-six Granges represented at the opening session of the two hundred and twenty-seven individuals. Subsequently this number was increased, till one hundred and two Granges were represented in all, and with the large number of visiting members made up one of the largest meetings of the State Grange ever held.

Tuesday afternoon, Master Robie gave his annual address, published in full on the outside of the *Farmer* of last week. The doors were opened to the public, and City Hall was filled to its full capacity both on the floor and in the galleries. It was a straightforward, emphatic document, taking a pronounced stand on all points relating to the agricultural affairs of the State, and an intelligent view of the work the order has undertaken.

The report of the secretary shows there have been sixteen new Granges organized during the year, and four reorganized. The additions to the membership number twelve hundred and thirty-one.

The biennial election of officers occurred this year, and resulted as follows:

Master—Frederick Robie of Gorham.
Overseer—C. H. Gregory of Hampden.
Lecturer—D. H. Thing of Mount Vernon.
Steward—T. H. Sprague of Topsham.
Assistant Steward—A. H. Whitmore of Bucksport.
Chaplain—Wm. Parsons, East New Portland.
Treasurer—S. S. Smith of Norway.
Secretary—D. M. Hall of Bangor.
Gate Keeper, G. M. Douglass of Cornish.
Ceres—Mrs. Frederick Robie of Gorham.
Pomona—Mrs. D. M. Hall of Bangor.
Flora—Mrs. B. H. Gregory of Hampden.
L. A. Steward—Mrs. A. H. Whitmore of Bucksport.

The officers are the same as last year, with the single exception of substituting Mr. Thing as Lecturer, for Mr. Freeman, who peremptorily declined a re-election on account of his health.

The newly elected officers were duly installed.

The reports of the several committees were high toned, manly documents, and reflect much credit on the order. Especially commendable was the report on Agriculture, by Hon. E. E. Parkhurst, and the report on Good of the Order, by Past Master D. H. Thing. The session was well attended and gave evidence throughout of the intelligent work for the social, educational and fraternal work which is being accomplished.

Notes.

C. L. Washburn of North Perry, raised and fattened a grade Chester pig the past year, the dressed weight of which was seven hundred and eighty (780) pounds, at the age of 14 months and 25 days. This was an animal of remarkable symmetry of build, and of light bone and offal.

Our correspondent writes: I had a very satisfactory call on Mr. Henry Merrill, another of Garland's prominent farmers. Mr. H. is an old subscriber, and thinks he should hardly know how to get along without your paper. He has three hundred acres of land, and cuts 75 tons of hay. His stock consists of nine horses and colts, six yoke of steers, sixty sheep and several good cows, (I did not learn the exact number). I saw at this farm a yearling Lothair colt, that stands fifteen hands high and weighs eight hundred and thirty pounds. Also a fine looking matched pair of two-year-olds, and a valuable pair of work horses, which Mr. Merrill informed me thrashed seven thousand bushels of grain last fall.

My remedy for woodchucks: Drive one into his hole; where there are two ends, the burrow is in the form of a letter T, with a hoe enlarge the other end so as to hold a few chips and start a fire. When the chips are all burnt to a coal, have a shovel or a board ready. Now throw on a spoonful of sulphur, wait an instant for the sulphur to get on fire, put on the board and cover the whole up with dirt. The woodchuck is sure for the next year's and I never knew it to fail if the work was properly done. E. W. BLISS.

Orange County, Vt.

We find a practical member of the Elmira (N. Y.) farmer's club reported in the Husbandman as saying: "My experience with manure is short for the money, with 66 worth of phosphates and potash to the acre, are worth more than 25 loads with out the phosphates and potash. Barn manure is often short in phosphates and potash." There is a great deal of truth in this. So much has been said and written about nitrogen in manure, that phosphoric acid and potash have come under neglect. Plants require a certain amount of each of these and other elements; a surfeit of one, or not enough of another, is a direct loss. The same speaker reported great success with a mixture of lime and potash as a top-dressing for grass.

Will you inform me through your columns, if celery can be raised in Maine, and if so, how planted and how cultivated to be successful, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Celery can be grown in Maine as well as anywhere. Sow seeds in a hot-bed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are large enough, transplant to a well prepared bed, setting about four inches apart. There they should stand till they have formed fine stocky plants some eight inches high. They should be planted in the trenches. These trenches are prepared by digging, in a well drained soil, trenches ten inches wide and one foot or more deep, and three feet apart. Prepare a highly manured bed in the bottom of the trench, in which set the plants eight inches apart. Earth up a little as the plants grow during the summer, keeping the stalks close together. In autumn, four or five weeks before wanted for use it should be blanched by earthing up or covering the stalks with soil, so as to entirely exclude the light. This blanches the stalks and renders them crisp and tender. Sometimes the plants are planted on a level with the surface, and the earth is thrown about them. In the eastern part of the State where sawdust is plenty, we have seen that material used in blanching. The rows of celery are cribbed by staking up boards either side of the row, when the space around the plants is filled with the saw-dust.

Androscoggin Agricultural Society.

The committee appointed on field crops report the number of competitors in this department as thirteen. For wheat premiums, there were three entries: Joshua Shackford of Poland; D. F. Drinkwater of Webster; and Philo Clark of Turner.

For yellow corn, there were six entries: L. H. Bisson of Turner; Seth Briggs, Auburn, O.; A. P. Currier, L.; Geo. M. Allen, S.; J. Bridges, A. S.; Samuel Cadage, Chap.; Aug. C. Peters, Treas.; H. E. Ober, Sec.; John Staples, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Annie L. Allen, Ceres; Mrs. Nellie Friend, Pomona; Mrs. Elva Thurston, Flora; Mrs. Clara Clapp, Lady Asst. Steward. The Grange store is doing a fair trade among the members of the order, to their great satisfaction.

The following were elected as officers of Winthrop Grange P. of H., at the last regular meeting: Wm. H. Keith, M.; J. Henry Moore, O.; L. K. Litchfield, L.; J. R. Nelson, S.; S. B. Cook, A. S.; Mrs. C. H. Longfellow, C.; E. H. Longfellow, T.; Geo. E. Crane, S.; A. D. Klog, G. K.; Miss F. A. Keith, P.; Miss Ida M. Litchfield, F.; Mrs. L. Metcalf, C.; Mrs. S. B. Cook, L. A. S.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN THE GRANGE. The influence of women in the Grange is indeed great. Let any member call to mind the observations made at meetings, the achievements of the order, its progress, its general character, and mark if he will the impelling force. The candid observer will say, if he expresses a candid thought at all, that the influence of woman has been very great in holding the Grange to its true work; that women impart larger measure of fidelity, because of the presence of purpose, perhaps because of their fuller and keener appreciation of the grand objects to be accomplished. The need of the hour in the Grange is teachers who can find a half a dozen sisters with paramount influence that kept his Grange in useful work was none too great. Such remark will apply to a failing club, since a little while, the discussion took a familiar catechising course, which, although instructive and interesting, is not very easily reported.

Oaks Howard, Esq., whose long life has thus far been spent upon the farm, and who for fifty years or more, has been intimately interested and engaged in orcharding, was expected to be the first speaker; but the weight of eighty years of life and toil, brings with it infirmities which naturally unfit one for speaking in public. Mr. Oaks and in the companionship of his own household, rather than to go out into the chill night air. Consequently the club was not favored with the experience in grove-ing and caring for an apple orchard.

J. Henry Moore opened the subject, and his remarks showed clearly that he was familiar with the details of both planting and rearing an orchard. He said, as a rule, for a location, he would select a hard, rocky hill-side, with a virgin soil which had never been plowed. He had never known the reversing power of the gleaming mould board, or the refining influence of the spike toothed harrow. But amongst the stumps, he would sow buckwheat without regard to anything but soil and drainage, would he plant out the young apple trees. One corner he would devote exclusively to a nursery, that the seed might germinate in the soil, the self same soil in which the tree of the future was to grow. In due time, would select the youngsters of fair size, and plant them in rows, with a due regard to proximity to stones, large or small, so that good fine earth to fill in amongst the many fibrous roots, could be had. Then the young tree would have a good start which has never been exhausted of any of the elements provided by nature, and which are so essential to the growth of good sound fruit. Every year, in addition to the care of the young trees, he would plow and cultivate the ground, and in the spring, which in our latitude should not be until the flowers commence to grow. The time varies from the middle of April to the middle of May. There, Bro. Pond, I have honestly and sincerely told my experience as regards the subject of seed having too much oxygen when there is too large a space left open at the bottom of the hive.

MECHANIC.

For the Maine Farmer.

Meeting of Farmers' Club.

The West Winthrop Farmers' Club met at the house of Willis Cobb, Friday evening, December 14th, 1883. Subject for discussion, "How can the farmers best start and grow an apple orchard?" Nearly every one present having had some actual experience relative to orcharding, the meeting was benefited a half a dozen sisters with paramount influence that kept his Grange in useful work was none too great. Such remark will apply to a failing club, since a little while, the discussion took a familiar catechising course, which, although instructive and interesting, is not very easily reported.

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Dec. 27, 1883.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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☞If a subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Franklin County during December.

F. W. KALLOCH will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook County during December.

E. H. GERRISH of Hampden Corner, will call upon our subscribers in Penobscot County, during December.

H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec, during December and January.

We complete the continued story of "Othello" in this week's issue. Our readers will agree with us that it is a story of absorbing interest, and they will be pleased to have other translations of Mr. Estabrooke.

Hon. Geo. H. Andrews of Monmouth, member of the board of county commissioners for Kennebec county, who has been confined to his house for several months with severe sickness, was last week able to meet with the board at its sessions in the court house. His numerous friends are gratified that he is on the road to full recovery.

The Somerset *Reporter*, one of the most successful and enterprising local papers in Maine, offered three prizes for Christmas stories by young amateurs. Thirteen competed. The *Reporter* in a holiday edition publishes the productions of the successful competitors, Nellie M. Richards, Alice M. Whittier and Ruth S. Mantor. They are all good reading, and worthy a prize.

As is usual at this season of the year, the ship builders at Bath and elsewhere are holding up somewhat in laying additional keels, but about every yard is doing something in the way of smaller craft. The outlook for a demand for ships for the Pacific trade is not particularly brilliant, with wheat freights at twenty shillings at San Francisco and little or no offerings at that figure.

While emigration to the United States fell off somewhat during the past year, that to the Dominion of Canada increased. During the months of November 9033 immigrants arrived in Canada, making the total arrivals in the eleven months of the year 175,966, against 162,267 during the same period of time last year. But of this number 70,317 crossed over to the United States, leaving as the number who settled in Canada 106,649.

From the report of the commissioner appointed by the President to investigate disease among swine, it appears that the allegations concerning the prevalence of disease among Western hogs have been grossly exaggerated. The Western people, as might have been expected, evince a disposition to co-operate heartily with every attempt made by the government to give American pork a good reputation in the markets of the world.

The Dominion of Canada seems to be in trouble. Her industries are reported to be in a bad way generally; her mills are idle or are running on short time; her cereal crops are of poor quality; the hog cholera is raging in portions of her territory; the Chinese of Victoria are said to be robbing and plundering for a living, while Manitoba is partially rebellious, clamoring for annexation to the United States, and her inhabitants are emigrating in large numbers. This is not a very pleasing picture which is drawn by the Canadian papers.

A genuine sensation has been created in Chicago by the alleged bribery of the members of the common council of that city. The hurried passage by that body of an ordinance granting the Chicago and Evanston Railroad the right of entry into the heart of the city, gave rise to the rumor that a corruption fund, which was declared to be $100,000, had been placed in the safe of one of the city hotels, to be distributed among the councilmen on the final adoption of the ordinance. The publication of these rumors have resulted in the Grand Jury subpœnaing nearly all of the proprietors, editors and reporters of the local daily press. The testimony thus far given is exceeding vague and indefinite.

It is more than probable that there will be a falling off of the cotton crop of the present year, of some 13 per cent. from that of the past year, or at least such is estimated from the complexion of the December returns. The percentage of the crop indicated for the harvest of the present year is, for Virginia, seventy-five per cent.; North Carolina, eighty-seven; South Carolina, seventy-six; Florida, ninety-five; Georgia, eighty-two; Alabama, eighty-four; Mississippi, eighty-eight; Louisana, ninety-two; Texas, ninety; Arkansas, eighty-three; Tennessee, one hundred and two. The reports point to a crop of about six million bales. These are the very latest estimates.

Great Britain has no confidence in the native troops of Egypt. Already forces are coming from India to encounter the sons of Africa. The children of the tropics are warring against one another. Mohammedanism prevails so extensively in British India that co-religionists may be contending against one another; still race hatred and national jealousies have so often made nominal Christians oblivious of their common discipleship, that the Moslem subjects of Victoria will not hesitate to slay the African or Arab rebels of the Soudan. It will be for the interests of civilization, however, if the contest can be short and decisive. Europe has perils enough of her own from the rivalries of jealous nations, without being drawn into a vortex of strife from the contentions of other continents.

An idea of the vast business of the government printing office at Washington may be realized from the fact stated by the public printer in his report sent to Congress, that the pay roll of the office averages five thousand dollars per day. The amount of matter the Congressional record increased 20 per cent. in the last Congress, caused by the printing of speeches which were never delivered. The cost of printing the eulogy of the late President Garfield, delivered by Mr. Blaine before the two houses of Congress, was $14,170. Mr. Blaine was presented with 10,000 copies, and Mrs. Garfield with 1000 copies. It has been the custom to print in separate forms eulogies delivered on the deceased members of Congress. The cost of printing extra copies of eulogies on the late Senators Matt. H. Carpenter and Ben. Hill was over $4000 for each.

The East River bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn attests its importance by the enormous travel over it. In the month of November 361,530 persons were carried on cars, 403,634 crossed on the promenade and 94,364 teams crossed on the roadway. Since the opening of the bridge the number of passengers on cars is 1,082,300; passengers on promenade, 4,350,000; roadway, 337. Its discontinuance thus early would be considered a public calamity. It is thus with many great improvements. They are at first opposed as a waste of money, but after completion, no one of sane mind would think of going back to the old methods. We remember a good mother, who forty years ago scrubbed against the introduction into her home of a cooking stove. She wanted "the great, black, ugly thing" taken away, that she might again hang the pot on the familiar crane, and keep the tin baker before the open fire. This good lady has long since been willing to acknowledge that the cooking stove is a vast improvement over the fireplace, for the purposes for which it was intended.

Pneumonia.

Last season we sounded the note of alarm concerning the approach of this insidious disease, and perhaps our words had an effect in leading people to the exercise of precautionary measures. Communities west of us, especially, are again shocked by the unexpected announcement of the comparatively sudden death of some acquaintance or friend from pneumonia. Rational ideas of pneumonia may be obtained by studying for a moment the arrangement and work of the lungs. These organs occupy the greater part of the cavity of the chest. Their position can be pretty accurately indicated as follows:—Upon the body draw two perpendicular lines, marking each side of the breast bone, beginning about the middle of the neck and ending at the bottom of the sixth rib of each side. From these points draw lines to the most prominent point of each side of the body, ending at the top of the ninth rib. Now join the lines here indicated by diagonal lines. In the triangular spaces here described within the chest the lungs are located. By tapping lightly upon a thinly covered human chest a particular note is produced. By placing the ear upon the chest wall, certain sounds are heard within. These sounds are of great value to physicians in determining the existence of pneumonia and other lung affections. The lungs are composed of arteries, veins, nerves and air passages. These last are extensions of the windpipes and bronchial tubes. These are normally filled with air, and on their terminal dilitations, the arteries of the lungs are distributed in a network of small vessels. Here oxygen passes by diffusion from the air into the blood, and here carbonic acid passes in a similar manner from the blood into the air.

An inherited tendency to lung complaints, and like tendencies to gout and rheumatism and general constitutional debility, are fitly reckoned predisposing causes of pneumonia. Malarial poisoning is often coincident with pneumonia, and some would connect this condition in some way with the causation of the lung trouble. A notable proportion of all the cases of pneumonia are preceded by a chill. Just here a word concerning the mechanism of a chill, would very much help to make plain the nature of this disease. In various parts of the body, notably the skin and lungs, there are many small arteries; these are elastic tubes. By a number of circumstances these tubes are caused to contract. Undue exposure to a low temperature is very active in the production of this arterial contraction, and it is much more prone to take place in feeble than in robust persons. When the arteries here referred to are contracted to their smallest diameter the containing capacity of the arterial system is much lessened, while the quantity of blood remains unchanged. But these occurrences extra work is at once thrown upon the greater part of the cavity of the chest. Their position can be pretty accurately indicated as follows:—Upon the body draw two perpendicular lines, marking each side of the breast bone, beginning about the middle of the neck and ending at the bottom of the sixth rib of each side. From these points draw lines to the most prominent point of each side of the body, ending at the top of the ninth rib. Now join the lines here indicated by diagonal lines. In the triangular spaces here described within the chest the lungs are located. By tapping lightly upon a thinly covered human chest a particular note is produced. By placing the ear upon the chest wall, certain sounds are heard within. These sounds are of great value to physicians in determining the existence of pneumonia and other lung affections. The lungs are composed of arteries, veins, nerves and air passages. These last are extensions of the windpipes and bronchial tubes. These are normally filled with air, and on their terminal dilitations, the arteries of the lungs are distributed in a network of small vessels. Here oxygen passes by diffusion from the air into the blood, and here carbonic acid passes in a similar manner from the blood into the air.

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...shee County News.

...d Army Fair at Gardiner, last ... splendid success.

...Baker, who was recently shot ...l Soldiers' Home, Togus, has ...ed.

...tingill of Wayne, has been ...ander of A. H. Frost Post, ...Winthrop.

...French' meeting-house at ...ill be dedicated to-day. We ...pecial report in our next.

...hase of Gardiner, insolvent, ...a full discharge from all his ...dividend of 43⅓ per cent. has ...to the creditors. A. L. Perry, ...Assignee.

...binson, late of Kent's Hill, and ...rtland Custom House, has been ...ck the past few days at his ...Pleasant street, Stevens Plains, ...hough a little more comforta- ...l quite ill with heart trouble.

... Rogers, Esq., and wife, of ...ve just celebrated the twenty- ...ary of their marriage. A large ...embled at their pleasant home, ...re numerous gifts. Chas. A. ..., made a fine and appropriate

...e Brooks of Albion, met with ...ident the other day while carry- ...g a revolver. It was dis- ...ball entering the index finger ...d itself deep in the tissues of ...s has been extracted, and he is ...

...P. C. Holmes & Co., of Gar- ...on their electric lights Tues- ...bout 11 o'clock, too late for ...rvation. Wednesday evening, ...passers-by had a good oppor- ...ties in brilliancy. It seems ...as in every respect.

...Libby, the cattle broker of ...shipped 25 fat oxen to Bright- ...ck. Three pairs would dress ...ds. Six pairs, two of them ...largest, were bought in Fair- ...e others on Sandy River.

...rah H. Resick of Readfield, the ...woman, had not long to live ...assault of her son, although ...t immediately result from the ...he had been in feeble health ...se. She died at the Insane Ho- ...ital.

...M. Wiggin of China, a black- ...in that village quite suddenly, ...orning. He had taken two ...s from the house some min- ...utes he returned and com- ...ain in his head. In less than ...from the time of leaving the ...s dead.

...e Agricultural News.

...ledge Cousins, of East Eddington, ...y killed an eight-months-old ...ghed 436 pounds.

...ssett Grange, No. 71, Kingfield, ...perous condition. Their store ...ue successfully for five years. ...oibier, agent.

...l.. Washburn at Perry, killed a ...14 months 35 days old, that ...780 pounds. Isaac Seely ... pig that dressed 360 pounds.

...ly T. J. Burbank killed the ...rker in Cooper; weighed 601 ... W. Rich killed two that ...o-one 330. E. G. Henderson ...eighed 400.

...w Grange, North Brooksville, ...nearly eight years ago, has over ...ed members and what is most ...in the history of this largest ... Maine, is the fact that it has ...a member by death.

...Dudley is one of the prosperous ...Castle Hill. Although not pre- ...be a large crop there is large ...ps from his well tilled acres. ... about 50 acres cleared, he is ... material together to enlarge his ...h will also be 30x36 feet.

...ecial meeting of the Sagadahoc ...al and Horticultural Society for ...n of officers, will be held in ...ad Hall, (Storer's Block) Main ...Wednesday, Jan. 9th, ...o'clock A. M.

I. E. MALLETT, Sec'y.

...rst annual meeting of the Penob- ...pomoscot Agricultural Society will be held at Hall, Exeter Corner, Thursday, ...d, 1884, at ten o'clock A. M. A ...ance is desired. Officers will be ...r the ensuing year, also delegates ...the State Association. All in- ...re invited to attend. Per Order,

C. L. ADDITON, Sec'y.

...respondent at Sedgwick writes: ...e in Brooklin on the 7th of Dec. 1... had a pig owned by Timothy Kills, ...hed, when 8½ months old, dress- ...s. The article requests us to trot ...more big pigs. Mr. O. Thurston, ...ick, has slaughtered one of about ...age that weighed when dressed,

...F. B. Lapham, Worthy Master of ...range, has been invited to install ...rs elect at Litchfield, which occurs ...day, Jan. 5, 1884, at South Litch- ...0.30 o'clock, A. M. The Grange ...e arrangement for a good time, ...ope to see a large number of visit- ...ns present.

...following is the weight of three ...de Bernhisel, Brown & Hiter's ...Hunter, Phillips. One 8¼ months ...by G. P. Blackwell, Salem, weight. ...One 8½ months old, fed by A. ...Salem, weighed 865 lbs. One 8½ ...old, fed by H. C. J. Wills, Salem, ...43 lbs.

...Androscoggin Pomona Grange ...its regular monthly meeting with ...Grange on on on Wednesday, ...Jan. 2, 1884. In the forenoon the ...gree will be worked in full con ...with the ritual. All desiring to ...degree are invited to make appli- ...State Master Robie will be present. ...give an address in the afternoon.

...UAL MEETING. The members of ...Penobscot Agricultural Society, ...by notified that the annual meeting ...eld Society, will be held in Exeter ...ll, in Exeter, Saturday, the fifth ...January next, at ten of the clock in ...noon, for the choice of officers and ...ion of other proper business.

T. P. BATCHELDER, Sec'y.

Hastings, Dec. 17, 1883.

...Hunton and Hollis Agricultural ...have held their annual meet- ...elected the following officers: ...Samuel S. Milliken; Vice ...George H. Moore, Dayton; Sec- ...Aaron B. Burnham, Hollis; Treas- ...el M. Marshall, Buxton; Direc- ...s M. Harper, Waterboro; James ...Hollis; Seth Meserve, Dayton; ...Mc Kenney, Buxton; John W. ...Hollis; John Martin, Buxton.

...broke Grange, P. of H. of Pem- ...elected officers at their regular meet- ...Friday evening. The officers are as fol- ...Master, M. L. Wilder; O., N. C. ...L., A. R. Lincoln; S., S. A. Leigh- ...S., A. R. Brown; Treas., S. H. ...Sec'y, Geo. W. Allen; Gate, W. ...Dunn; P., Mrs. S. B. Buckman; ...s Ida Reynolds; C., Mrs. J. D. ...L. A. S., Miss Nellie Brown; Chap., ...son W. Allen.

...lden Sheaf Grange No. 234, of Sher- ...lis, held their annual election Fri- ...ening. The following officers were ...: E. A. Jackman, Master; B. H. ...Overseer; Geo. W. Allen; Lec- ...Perry, Steward; W. H. Jackman, ...nt Steward; Mrs. Kate Jackman, ...Steward; W. S. Leavitt, Chap.; J. ...Bread; W. Gardner, Sec.; F. W. ...ell, Gate Keeper; Mrs. J. Merry, ... Miss C. D. Russell, Pomono; Miss ...Jackman, Flora.

...a regular meeting of Enterprise ...of Richmond Corner, No. 48, P. of ...their hall Tuesday evening, Dec. ...the following persons were elected ...for the ensuing year, viz: Geo. G. ...W. M.; J. Wilson Libby, W. O.; C. ...slow, W. L.; Wm. T. Buker, W. S.; ...H. Reed, W. A. S.; Chas. H. Grant, ...; S. B. Hathorne, W. T.; N. H. ..., O. D.; Geo. A. Rose, D. M.; C. ...Skelton, Pomona; Lucie Meserve, ...Mattie P. Reynolds, Ceres; Lizzie ..., L. A. S.

...helsea Grange, is in a very flourish- ...condition. It holds regular meetings ...Thursday evening, which are very ...sting and instructive. Farmers find ...ave gained much by their co-operative ... They have a store, where all their ...ries and provisions and farming im- ...nts can be bought at the producers' ...rates. They have also introduced ...thoroughbred animals, which have ...roved the stock in the vicinity very ...The present Master, Frank E. ..., has been untiring in his efforts the ...ear, to do good work for the order ...deeply. Dec. 13, the Sisters held a ...and levee which was a very enjoyable ...ion. The net receipts were upwards ...twenty-five dollars (\$25.), Thursday ...ing, February 14th, 1884. The ...following officers were elected for the ...ng year: Wm. T. Searles, W. M.; ...ge Furnan, O.; F. Y. Barker, S.; A. ...Collins, A. S.; W. M. Allen, T.; S. ...bb, Chap.; Wm. S. Dorr, G. K.; ...a Collins, Pom.; S. J. Douglas, Flo.; ...e Searles, Ceres; Mrs. F. Y. Barker, ...S.

...e young ladies of Wasco, Texas, had a ...o supper the other night. Nos a word ...spoken during the entire meal, and it ...probably the most painful and oppres- ...entertainment that was ever endured since ...was engaged in the apple business.

...eneral Roger A. Pryor received for his ...as counsel for O'Donnell, hung for the ...ssination of Carey, the snug little sum ...fteen thousand dollars.

...e Senator Conkling is in Washington, ...s counsel for Edison in patent matters. ...Washington friends say that his in- ...e from his practice is \$100,000 a year,

Items of Maine News.

Three of the State College students are teaching successfully in Orland.

Capt. Edward I. Merrill, has been re-appointed Postmaster at Farmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Lancaster, of Belfast, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, the 19th inst.

President Packard of Brunswick, said the other day that he was never sick a day in his life. He is now 84 years of age.

Capt. Jacob Terrill and John Curtis of Biddeford, took nine hundred lobsters at one haul of their pots at the Pool, one day last week.

The store of John Bird & Co., at Blackinton's Corner, Rockland, was entered by burglars last week. A quantity of groceries were taken.

Patents have been issued to Maine inventors as follows: Joseph P. Dion, Biddeford, heel burnisher; Alexander England, Kingman, hide splitter.

Mr. Coughlin, a contractor on the B. & P. Railroad Extension, broke his leg about a week ago, and died Monday morning from the injuries received.

The handsome Odd Fellows Hall which has just been completed at Lincoln at a total cost of \$3,000, is to be dedicated on New Year's with a grand ball.

A large number of men were discharged in the construction department at the navy yard at Kittery, last week, on account of a reduction in the allowance of money.

Col. Nathaniel Woods, of Farmington, was 94 years old last Saturday, and is enjoying comfortable health. The Chronicle thinks he is the oldest man in the town.

Oscar Whittemore of Minot, has been held in \$1,000 to keep the peace for threatening to kill a prominent Mechanic Falls man. Whittemore is cranky and has flourished a pistol at half a dozen men.

After a Belfast citizen had rigged himself up for church, he went to the hen house where he interviewed a skunk. After the battle the man was not in condition for church. He has since burned his clothes.

The winter term of the Castine Normal School is the largest in its history, numbering 92, 34 of whom are in the evening class. Twelve counties are represented in the school and there are two from Massachusetts.

Charlie, a son of F. S. Cousins, of Eastport, while playing with a loaded pistol in company with another boy on Saturday afternoon, discharged the weapon through his left hand, making an ugly and painful wound.

A new thirty-three tons engine for the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, has been received from the Manchester, N. H. Locomotive Works. The engine was made to order and cost \$7500. This is the sixth engine owned by the road.

Schooner Essex, from Yarmouth, went ashore Monday, on Great Brewster, off Boston Light. Her sails are blown away and it is thought she is lodged. She is loaded with hay. Capt. Baker and wrecking crew went to her. The crew landed on Great Brewster.

A work, designed to be a complete and authentic history of the Treat family in the United States, who are lineal descendants of Richard and Mathias Treat, who emigrated to this country from England in about 1630, is in course of preparation by John H. Treat, of Lawrence, Mass., and E. P. Treat, of Frankfort, Me.

Sumner and Charles Davis, while hunting at Success Mendows, Grafton, recently caught a large number of mink in small steel trap they had set for mink. He measured seven feet from the end of one wing to the end of the other, and seven feet from the end of the bill to the end of tail.

The Williams Slate Quarry, Brownville, under the management of Mr. E. H. Bullard, is now making about 100 squares of slate per week and is rapidly getting into shape for a greatly increased production. During the two years they have been operating, they have expended \$30,000, mostly in Brownville and vicinity.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the ship Addie E. Sleeper, Capt. Henry Sleeper of North Haven, bound from Sidney, Australia, for Shanghai, China. Forty days is the usual passage and as the ship has been out one hundred and twenty days the friends at home are very anxious. Capt. Sleeper is accompanied by his wife and children.

William A. Farr of Farmington, while walking on the railroad bridge there in company with the railroad commissioners, slipped and fell a distance of nineteen feet, striking upon a ledge. He was picked up insensible and taken to Farmington. He had recovered consciousness an i was able to walk into his room, but does not recollect anything about the accident.

Aaron Tibbetts, a farmer of Berwick, after dinner Friday, went to his barn, procured a rope from the basement and hanged himself from a beam. He had been dead one hour when found. He has been suffering from a brain trouble some time. He was formerly a Methodist minister, and leaves a widow and three children.

Three and one-half miles of the extension of the Bangor & Piscataqua's Railway from Blanchard to West Buxton, Moosehead Lake, are finished. The whole distance is thirteen miles. It will take \$75,000 to finish the work. The railway company have bonded fifty acres of land at Kineo Cove, the terminus of the road, and here will be erected a passenger station, freight houses, and other necessary buildings.

John Miner, a young man employed in the nail factory at the Forks, Penobscot Iron works, met with a rather serious injury one day last week. He was wheeling a barrow of coal, when he caught his toe in a loose plank, threw himself forward striking his throat across the board of the barrow. He has been unable to speak aloud since the accident occurred.

Our Accoutook correspondent writes of a sad sorrow that has recently come to the hearts and home of the family of Mr. J. W. Cladwell, at Sherman Mills. His daughter Miss Lula Caldwell died at Grand Junction, Colorado, October 7th. Her body was brought house for interment. Miss Caldwell was a teacher at Grand Junction, and was a young lady of rare accomplishments and much beloved.

Twenty-five years ago the late S. Nickerson of Bar Harbor, sold three-fourths of an acre of land, in that place to A. J. Mills, for the sum of twenty dollars, payment to be made in wood cutting. The improvements, in the way of building, etc., that have since been put on the land amount to about \$4000, and within the last year it has been sold for \$13,500.

The libel case of Alwilda Poland vs. George W. Poland of Friendship, for alleged defamation of character, on trial for two days at Rockland, resulted in a verdict in favor of the defendant upon all counts. Action was brought by Mrs. Poland against the defendant, her brother-in-law, because of a letter written to her husband charging her with undue intimacy with one Hallet Hamlin. The damages claimed were \$5000.

At the Summit station, twelve miles west of Grand Pond, the Grand Trunk Railroad has a crossing for freight and passenger trains. Saturday night at nine o'clock a freight train was running down the main line past the station when it was dashed into by the Montreal passenger train, smashing ten loaded freight cars and injuring the baggage master, engineer and fireman of the passenger train. The baggage master was seriously, but neither fatally hurt. Loss, \$30,000.

Last Saturday a wild animal was killed between the Methodist camp-ground and the village of Perryburg, which answers the description of the gray wolf, whose range extends to the coldest Northern regions, and is the only animal found in Canada. His color was yellowish gray, tail large and bushy, height about 2 1-4 feet, length from tip to tip, five feet. He was taken by the boys in a trap set for foxes, which he dragged a mile or more, and then across the Saco, until it was caught in the root of a tree. Here he was found by three or four men in the woods and when approached he jumped fiercely at them and fought bravely till he was finally dispatched by several shots. It was reported that a young man in the vicinity had been attacked a few evenings before and his clothing badly torn, it is supposed by the same animal.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES in York county have been arranged as follows:

At Acton Corner under the auspices of the Shapleigh & Acton Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, January 1st, at which, in the forenoon, Horace Bodwell will read a paper on York county agriculture, and the Secretary of the Board will read a paper on Improvement of Stock and Husbandry. Afternoon, J. W. Lang will read a paper on Fertility, how lost and how restored. Evening, H. L. Leland, Esq., of Sanford will read a lecture, subject, Farmers' Boys. Other members of the Board will be present.

Another is called to be held at Buxton Centre Corner, in connection with the Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, Jan. 2d. The forenoon will be given to discussion of the subject of Associated Dairying, to be opened by the Secretary, and followed by others present. The subject for the afternoon is Forage crops, and the disposition to be made of them, to be opened by C. H. Cobb. In the evening, Mr. Leland will repeat the lecture on Farmers' Boys. Other subjects will be introduced, as time will allow. A general invitation is extended, and a large attendance is expected at each meeting.

Z. A. GILBERT, *Sec'y.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla marvelously traces up the system; purifies and invigorates. Every invalid needs it.

No molasses and water mixture, but a concentrated extract of the active medical properties of roots, barks, &c., is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

49th Congress—First Session.

In Senate, Wednesday, Mr. McCall introduced a bill to regulate the sub-letting of mail contracts. Mr. Ingalls presented a bill to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia. The rules regulating the election of Senate officers was taken up. Mr. Bayard thought the subject or civil service reform was sinking deeply into the minds of the thoughtful people of the country. He had a strong belief in civil service reform and if he did not much mistake the temper of the American people they intend to have such reform and are not going to be content that men be elected to office by venal machinery. "I do not want," he continued, "to see the offices of the country filled by a set of men that are nothing but office brokers and wire pullers." Several of the rules reported were then rejected, but the rule relating to the manner of voting was adopted. The following clause is one of the rules gave rise to considerable debate: Every resolution of inquiry addressed to the President of the United States or heads of departments, shall, if objected to, be referred to the committee having jurisdiction on the subject matter of such resolution; said committee shall report thereon within a week thereafter and said resolution be under for consideration when reported. Mr. Sherman favored the clause and Messrs. Bayard and Beck strongly opposed it. Mr. McPherson said if the majority of the Senate desired to withhold information which the minority desired to obtain, no better provision could be provided. The clause was rejected.

It was voted to adjourn Monday to the 7th of January.

In Senate, Thursday, Mr. Blair presented the bill for the erection of a public building at Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding lands granted to railroads was called up. Mr. Ingalls held no objection for the resolution proper, but objected to the preamble as tending to commit the Senate to an interpretation of a decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. VanWyck insisted that his preamble was correct. In the course of the debate he said millions of acres of the public domain had been given to railroads before the Supreme Court decision which they would not be entitled to under the decision. The discussion closed by the insertion in the preamble of the words "it is alleged," so as not to commit the Senate to any special interpretation of the Supreme Court decision, and as so amended Mr. VanWyck's resolution was agreed to.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution of the House relating to a centennial celebration by Washington of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot forces. Adjourned to Monday.

In Senate, Monday, a petition was presented by Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, from the merchants, manufacturers and business men of St. Louis, opposing the repeal of what is known as the tonnage law of 1789, which permits vinegar makers to produce low wines for the purpose of making vinegar without the payment of a tax.

After the transaction of some other morning business the Senate at 12.30 went into Executive session and shortly after adjourned to Monday, Jan. 7th, next.

In House, Wednesday, Thomas G. Skinner was qualified as Representative from the First district of North Carolina. The question of his election was referred to the committee on elections. On motion of Mr. Reed of Maine, a special committee was created on the subject of liquor traffic. The Senate amendment to the recess resolution was concurred in.

In House, Thursday, the committee having the matter in charge, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation recommending that the people by such public observance as is deemed proper, on the 24th instant commemorate the surrender by Washington of his commission, as Commander-in-Chief of the army. The President is also requested to order a national salute from various forts throughout the country on the 24th inst. The House at 3.23 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

In Senate, Monday, met at noon, Monday, and Speaker Carlisle announced the House Committees.

The following is the composition of the two principal committees:

Ways and means—Mr. Morrison, chairman, Messrs. Mills of Texas, Blount, Blackburn, Abram S. Hewitt, Hurd, Jones of Arkansas, Kelley, Kasson, McKinley, Hiscock and Russell.

Appropriations—Mr. Randall, chairman, Messrs. Forney, John, Ellis, Holman, Johnson, Cox, Cannon, Waldo Hutchins, Foliet, Burns, Reagan, Calkins, Horr and Washburn.

The chairman of the remaining committees are, for the

Judiciary—Mr. Tucker of Virginia.

Elections—Mr. Turner of Georgia.

Banking and currency—Mr. Buckner of Missouri.

Rivers and harbors—Mr. Willis of Kentucky.

Agriculture—Mr. Hatch of Missouri.

Foreign affairs—Mr. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

Military affairs—Mr. Rosecrans of California.

Naval affairs—Mr. Cox of New York.

Commerce—Mr. Reagan of Texas.

Pacific railroad—Mr. Cassidy of Nevada.

Invalid pensions—Mr. Matson of Indiana.

War claims—Mr. Geddes of Ohio.

District of Columbia—Mr. Barbour of Virginia.

Shipping—Mr. Slocum of New York.

Law on Election of President and Vice President—Mr. Eaton of Connecticut.

Reform of the Civil Service—Mr. Mutchler of Pennsylvania.

Enrolled Bills—Mr. Scales of North Carolina.

Perry Belmont goes second on the committee of foreign affairs and gets one of the small committees.

Mr. Reed is placed on the judiciary committee; Mr. Dingley on the banking and currency and the shipbuilding committees; Mr. Milliken on the public buildings and grounds and education; Mr. Boutelle on naval affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting, in compliance with a House resolution of the 19th inst., the report of the Secretary of State and the communications, documents and papers in his possession relating to the arrest, conviction and execution of the late Patrick O'Donnell. The papers were laid on the table for future action. The Speaker then announced the standing and select committees of the House. At the conclusion of the committee appointments the House at 12.45 adjourned until Monday, January 7th.

Washington News.

—The advocates of woman suffrage propose to make a formidable demonstration upon Congress this winter. Senator Lapham and representative White of Kentucky, by joint resolutions, propose to amend the constitution so that women may vote, and Miss Susan B. Anthony has taken up her headquarters in Washington for the winter, with a view of an active campaign.

—The republicans in Washington, have prepulated the leadership of ex-speaker Kelfer.

FOREIGN NOTES. It is stated that there is no foundation for the rumors of a conspiracy against the life of Mr. Gladstone, and the destruction of public buildings by explosion. Patrick Wayian recently returned to Ireland from America and rented a vacant farm near Galway, Ireland, from which the tenant had been evicted. He was found dead Wednesday by an unknown assassin. The assassin confronted Wayian with a gun and shot him in the chest. Wayian fell. When the murderer again aimed Wayian's wife threw herself upon the prostrate form of her husband when the assassin dragged her off, threatening to kill her. Then he fired at the prostrate wounded man and killed him. No clue to the murderer. Wayian had just taken possession of the vacant farm. Kerrigan, an informer, was murdered the same evening. Outrages of enormities continue in Ireland.

A monument is to be erected in Dublin to the memory of Patrick O'Donnell.——The French forces have captured the principal outposts of Sontay, embracing five strongly fortified villages. The enemy made a stubborn resistance. The French loss was two hundred men and fifteen officers killed and wounded. Admiral Courbet, who commanded the expedition, had 7000 men, of which 4000 engaged in the action, the balance being held in reserve. The Chinese still hold the fortress of Sontay.——The Glasgow dynamiters, five in number, have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remaining five were sentenced to seven years penal servitude.——The North German *Gazette* states that Prince Bismarck entirely concurs in the views of Minister Von Puttkamer, the Interior, in opposing secret voting at elections for the lower house of the Prussian diet. Prince Bismarck, that paper says, has even expressed himself a favorable to universal suffrage, provided that public voting is adhered to.——The Jewish school and synagogue in Galatz were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Fifteen students were burned to death. The fire broke out in a German Israelite school house. The flames spread with such rapidity as to prevent the majority of the children from escaping. Many were thrown or leaped from the upper windows into blankets held in the street below. Many were in this way injured. Nineteen charred bodies have so far been recovered. Thirty persons altogether are missing. The directress of the school, a retired actress, died from fright, threw herself from a window and was killed on the spot.——Employes of the gas works at Limerick, Ireland, have struck for higher wages, and soldiers have been put in charge of the place to prevent the city being left in darkness. Police and soldiers guard the works.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate a Good Thing.

Dr. Adam Miller, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have recommended Horsford's Acid Phosphate to my patients, and have received very favorable reports. It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the afflicted. In a practice of thirt-five years I have found a few good things, and this is one of them."

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 1883.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 836; sheep and lambs, 6681; fat swine 15 830.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, \$6 37½@7 12½; first, \$5 75@6 25; second, \$5 25@5 62½; third, \$4 12½@5 12½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., \$3 00@4 00.

Brighton Hides—7¼@8c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—6½c per lb.

Country Hides—Light ones, 6c per lb.; heavy, 7c per lb.

Country Tallow—4@5c per lb.

Calf Skins—11c per lb.

Sheep and Lamb Skins—85c@\$1 40 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	Number.	lbs. live wt.	wt.	Average weight
A. N. Monroe	16	7 25	"	1430
do	16	7 00	"	1440
do	16	7 20	"	1475
do	16	6 00	"	1150
do	17	6 00	"	1250
do	17	6 00	"	1350

The supply of Western Cattle brought into market the past week has been quite light, a part of which were intended for the export trade. The offerings were mostly of a good grade of Beeves. Native cattle were not much if any different from those noticed one week since for the same grades of Beeves. A few very extra Beef cattle sold at 7c per lb. or more. The attendance of buyers at market was very light. The Beef trade has been quite dull for severaldays past in the Boston markets.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrived at the Watertown yards 3800 sheep and lambs, and all those from the West were owned by G. W. Hollis & Co, who employ agents at the West to buy and ship direct to them each week for fattening. Sheep sold at 5½@6c per lb. Lambs landed at the yards this week, 5½@6½c and Lambs from 6¾@7¾c per lb, live weight. There were several hundred head sent to the Eastern States, which were intended for the export trade.

Swine—Fat Hogs cost, landed at the slaughter houses, from 5¾@6¼c per lb, live weight, for those from the West.

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26

FLOUR.—The market for Flour has been very dull the past week and the sales have been confined to small lots. Prices remain about the same. Sales of Western Superfine have been at \$3 00@3 50; \$3 75 @4 25 for common extras; \$4 25@4 75 for Minnesota extras. Winter wheat have been dull, sales at \$5 15@5 25 for Michigan, \$5 25@6 00 for Ohio and Indiana, \$5 50@6 25 for Illinois and St. Louis Patent spring flours have been selling at \$6 50@7 25 and patent winter wheats at \$6 00@6 75 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at \$2 95 per bbl. Rye Flour sells in small lots at \$3 75@4 25 per bbl. Oat Meal in demand and sales at \$4 75@5 00 for Western, and 5 75@6 00 per bbl. for cut.

GRAIN—The demand for Corn has been moderate, but a good range of prices continue to be sustained. The sales of mixed have been at 68@69 for steamer mixed; 70@71 for steamer yellow, and 72@73 for high mixed. Oats are in fair demand with little change. Sales No. 1 and extra white, at 45@47c; No. 2 white at 42½@43c; No. 3 white at 42½@43 and mixed at 40@42c. per bush.

Rye—The sales have been at 75@76c per bush.

Barley—Shorts have been selling at \$18 00@19 00 and Fine Feed and Middlings at \$20 00@21 per ton. Cotton Seed Meal sells at \$26 00@28 00.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork is fair, and in prices there is very little change. The sales of prime pork have been at \$13 50@14 00; extra do at \$16 00@16 50; clear and backs at \$17 00@18 50 per bbl. Beef has been selling at \$11 00@12 50 for mess and extra mess, and \$13 00@14 50 for family and plate. Lard has been in demand, and has been selling at 9¼@9½c per lb. for city and Western, as to quality. In Smoked Hams there have been sales at 12@13c per lb. for city cured.

PRODUCE. The demand for Butter has been quite light, and very little has been done. Choice grades are scarce and certain parcels have, but all other kinds are weak. The sales have been for Northern and Northern creameries have been 23@25 for choice, and 19@20 for fair and good. New York and Vermont dairies at 24@30 for choice and 18@22 for fair and good. Western dairy 20@21, indle packed 15@17. Cheese firm and in moderate demand, sales of choice lots at 12½@13c per lb. and good 10@11½; and common 6@9. Eggs are firm and in good demand; sales of Eastern, 31@32; New York, Vermont and Northern and Western & Nova Scotia at 28—@30—c per doz. Beans have been unsettled with large receipts. Northern hand-picked pea, \$2 20@2 80 and choice medium \$2 05@2 10; down to \$2 00 for common and good. Yellow Eyes scarce and firm, with small sales at \$3 20@3 25 per bu. The market is well supplied with Potatoes and sales have been in a retail extent at 48@50c for Houlton and Aroostook Rose; 48@50 for Eastern Rose; 45@48c for Northern Rose; 90@95c Eastern Prolifics, and 40@45c per bush. Green Apples are dull, and sales of No 1 Baldwins at \$3@3 25 per bbl. Dried Apples are quiet and prices are nominally 6@6½c per lb. for sundried and evaporated apples have been selling at 12@15c for good and choice. For Poultry there has been a good demand, with sales of Western and Northern Turkeys at 16@22c, and chickens at 14@16c per lb. Geese have been selling at 10@14c per lb, as to quality, and fancy lots higher.

HAY.—There is a fair demand for Hay, with sales of choice Northern and Eastern at \$16, and good from \$14@\$15 per ton. In Rye Straw the sales have been at \$13@\$14 per ton.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

The demand for wool has been quiet, but prices steady and desirable lots firm. the sales of the week amounting to 1,650,000 lbs. Included in which are 700,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 36@38c for X, 40@42c for XX, and 40@42 for XX and above, including choice selections. Michigan fleeces have been in fair demand to an extent at 35c for X, and good average lots are firm at this price. Combing and delaine fleeces continue in small lots with prices ranging from 38@40c for fine Michigan and Ohio delaine, No 1 combing at 43@45c. Coarse combing at 30@36c. Unwashed Wools have been in demand and sales of fine Montana at 30c sold at the usual wide range of prices. California wool has been selling at 18@27½c per lb. for spring and 10@13 for fall. Pulled wools continue in active demand with sales of choice Eastern and Maine supers at 40@45c, and common and good at 25@38c per lb.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

APPLES— Green \$3 00@3 50 per bbl; Russets, \$5.00; New 70@80 cts. per bush.

BEANS—Pea beans \$3 00@3 10; Yellow Eyes \$3 00@3 25.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 25@27; Ball Butter 25@28.

CHEESE—New 11¼@12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL \$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—27@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—\$6 50@9 00 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 77@80; oats 45@50; barley 75c.

HAY—\$10 00@12 00; pressed \$10@11.

STRAW—loose \$6@8; pressed \$8@10.

POTATOES—Choice Aroostook honey, none in market.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs., 7 cts.; between 80 and 90 lbs., 6 cts.; under 80 lbs., 6½ cts.; bulls and stags, 4 cts.; calf skins, 10 cts.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime \$1 65@1 10 per cask; cement \$2 00; plaster, \$6@6 50.

LARD—9½@10½c.

MEAL—Corn 72@73; rye 90@95.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@45 cents per bushel; onions 90c.@\$1 00 per bushel; cabbages \$1 75@2 00 per hundred lbs.; Squash, 2c. per lb.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 6@8c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 12@13c; lard 12@14c; Spring lamb 7½@8; mutton per lb; veal 6@8c; fowls 15@17c; chickens 17@20c; round hog 6½@7c.; turkeys 18@20c.

SHORTS—\$24@25 per ton.

GROUND PLASTER—Retail at \$5 00@5 50 per ton.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

APPLES—Evaporated, 10@20; dried Western, 9½@10; do sliced, 10@10½c. Eating apples, \$2 00@5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—21@23c for choice family; Vermont, 33@34c per lb.

BEANS—Pea \$2 00@3 25; Yellow Eyes \$3 12@3 25. Onions, \$2.50@3.65 per bbl.

CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Factory new 10½@14c; N. Y. Factory, 10½@14c.

EGGS—Store and Egg \$6 50.

FLOUR—Superfine \$3 50@4 50; Spring X and XX \$5 00@6 00; Michigan Winter X and XX \$5 00@6 00; St. Louis winter \$5 00@6 75; St. Louis winter patents \$6 75@7 50.

FISH—Cod Ship's \$5 25@6 50; Shore \$5 00 @5 50; Pollock, \$3 00@3 50; Scaled pet 100@35c; Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 2 \$14 00@15 50.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots 76c; new oats 43@ 45c; oatmeal, car lots \$5 00; cotton seed, bag lots \$30 00; sacked bran, car lots \$19 00 @\$19 50; sacked bran, bag lots \$21 50; middlings, car lots \$24 50; middlings, bag lots \$26 50; rye, \$1 05.

HAY—Per tierce 95@95c per lb; per cub 95@95c; pail 10@10c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl 12@13c; Chickens, 17 @18; turkeys 22@23; eggs 30@31c. Potatoes 45@50c per bushel; Chicago extra beef \$13 50@13 50; pork backs \$19 50@19 00; clear \$17 50@18 00; hams 13½ @13; covered, 15@16c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

United States Bonds,	3's, (reg.)	101
" "	New 4½'s (reg.)	114½
" "	" 4½'s (coup.)	114½
" "	New 4's (reg.)	123½
" "	" 4's (coup.)	124½

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes \$2 60@3 10 per bush; Pea, hand picked, \$2 85@3 00.

BUTTER—Best, 27@28c per lb; fair to good, 21@24; good, 26@28c per lb.

EGGS—30c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 45c per bush; corn 80@ 83.

HAY—\$10@11 per ton; pressed \$11@12.

POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, 40 45@. Burbank, 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Round hog per lb. 6@7c; chickens per lb. 12@17c.; turkeys, 17@20 cents.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 34 000 head; shipments, 3900 head; packing at \$4 85@5 50; packing and shipping \$5 50@5 90; light 4 80@ 5 40; skips at \$3 00@5 25.

Cattle—Receipts 4,300 head; shipments 1,000 hd; good to choice shipping 5 40@ 5 90; exports at \$6 00@6 40; common to medium 4 00@4 30.

Sheep—Receipts 1800 head; shipments 2800 hd; steady; inferior to fair 2 50 @4 00.

For the Maine Farmer.

Butter Making in Topsham.

It is getting to be very well known that some of the citizens of Topsham and vicinity have been giving the matter of "Associated Butter-making," or the establishing of a creamery at the most practicable point, for the convenience of the gathering of the cream. It is well known to us, too, that it is not an easy task to persuade the farmers that there is another and better way of procedure than the one or ones which they have been practicing, particularly that of associating together for the accomplishment of most any other object other than an old-fashioned "raising" or hauling." In fact, it would be to try and think properly a world of changes. And we think a tendency towards a change in the manner of butter-making is becoming more and more visible as the staid old town of Topsham. Although we cannot see the end clearly, yet. we have faith to believe that with earnest work by the few that the many will become convinced that the association together, for the purpose of butter manufacture, at least, will bring better results than can possibly be gained in any other way. And we are hoping, through the influence of earnest local workers, together with the influence of the "branch meeting" of the Board of Agriculture, which we expect will be held in our midst at an early date, to realize the fact that the farmers of Topsham and vicinity have formed an association for butter making, early in the coming spring, a remarkably nice article of "creamery butter."

I. E. M.

Topsham, Dec. 19.

Editor's Table.

Littell's Living Age enters upon the forty-first year of its publication, and its value increases with its years. Frequent in issue, and unequalled among periodicals in amount of matter, it furnishes, in short, an unrivaled compilation of a great and growing literature which embraces the productions of the ablest writers and thinkers in all departments of literary and scientific work. And as this literature becomes year by year more important and extensive, *The Living Age* becomes more and more valuable. Filling the place of many periodicals, it can hardly be dispensed with by any American reader who desires a fresh and comprehensive compendium, in convenient and economical form, of the best literature and thought of the day. The subscription price (\$8 a year) is cheap for the amount of reading furnished. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The North American Review for January presents a table of contents possessing in the highest degree the character of contemporary human interest. It would seem as though the publishers, as the year is drawing to a close, took especial pains to put into the number before us an unusual amount of valuable and interesting matter, popularly adapted to the scholar, but also to the popular mind. The *Review* is published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and is for sale by booksellers generally.

"Crystal Hope," is the appropriate title of a little volume for Sunday Schools and our young folks, written by Fannie Sumner Bradford, and published by I. C.

Poetry.

A Farmer's Wife.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Unspoken homilies of peace
Her daily life is preaching;
The still refreshment of the dew
In her unconscious teaching.

And never tenderer hand than hers
Unknit the brow of ailing;
Her garments in the sick man's ear
Have music in their trailing.

Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it.
If woman rest in rules, such
As she alone reserved it.

For larger life and freer aims
The farmer is her debtor;
Who looks in his son's heart
Must needs be worse or better.

Through her his civil service shows
A purer-toned ambition,
No other consideration divides
The man and politician.

In doubtful party ways he trusts
Her instinct of veracities.
At the soul polls, the thought of her
Reveals Christ's mountain sermon.

He owns her logic of the heart,
And wisdom of unreason,
Supplying, while he doubts and weighs,
The sound word in season.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's freer ranges;
And love likes deepens to respect
Is proof against all changes.

When My Ship Comes In.

For summer and winter are one to me,
And the day is bright, be it storm or shine;
For far away, o'er a sunny sea,
Sails a treasure-ship, safe and all is mine.
See the ripples that fall away,
As she courses the azure wastes before;
And nearer, nearer, day by day,
Draws the happy hour when she comes to shore.

"But what if she never comes?" you say,
"If you never her ocean, the ocean's pain?"
It has made me happier day by day,
It has cased full many a aching pain,
It has kept the spirit from envy free,
Has chilled the ear to the world's rude din.
Oh! best of blessings it's best to be sure,
To look for the hour when my ship comes in.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

OTHELLO.

Translated from the German by H. M. Kenbrooke.

[CONCLUDED.]

IX.

Some evenings after this event, Major von Larum was sitting alone in his chamber. His head was resting on his hand, his face was pale, his eyes half closed, and the strong man was struggling to keep the tears which would steal through the lashes. He was thinking of that strange web into which he had been drawn. He saw how all its fine threads, visible to few save but his own, were loosely knotted: he saw how the cords grew stronger, the knots closer, the meshes finer till at last they had closed about a tender, unfortunate heart. There was unspeakable bitterness in the thought that his old companion in arms, a brave soldier, and once a bright meteor along the horizon of honor, could have thus infatuated with all the arts of love the heart of one who was yet hardly more than a child. A lady, the principal governess of the Princess Sophia, had sent for him at an hour, unheard of in chamber magnificent with its glittering tapestry, the rich drapery of the curtains, and the gay colors of the Turkish footstools. In surprise at this, and at all this glitter, lay the princess, clad in a simple white dress on an ottouman.

The impression which her face, her form, her whole appearance made upon the major's mind when he first saw her now returned. It was her simple, unadorned beauty, heightened by the charm of a childlike amiability, which had attracted him. He was dazzled by the glow of her fresh, youthful color, her sparkling eyes, the winning smile that seemed always to play about her lips. A night frost had stripped off all these flowers; but did not the transparent paleness of her cheeks, the quiet sadness of her thoughtful eyes, the sorrowful look about the mouth, from which the smiles had fled, give her a yet heightened beauty, a still greater charm? The major looked at her with the eyes of deep emotion. She motioned him to a caboures which stood at her feet. She spake: her voice had lost its cheerful, happy ring; there sounded a mournful tone which went to the head.

"It would be foolish, Herr Baron, she said, "if I were to keep you long in ignorance of why I have sent for you. I know that the count has told you as his best friend of an intimacy which ought never to have existed. Do you recall the night of Othello? I remember that I told you of a billet which I had received, that you tried to get it from me; why did you do so?"

"Because, your highness, I thought I knew the contents."

The tears came into her beautiful eyes. "I have thought you to be an honorable man the moment when I first saw you; if you knew the count's circumstances and why did you not spare me the pain of despising him?"

"I said by my honor, your highness, that scarcely an hour before I entered your box I had learned the count's circumstances from a paper by accident fell into my hands in front of his. When I wrote to the count about it, he had already received the news, and was gone. I guessed from certain hints in the paper that you would not be spared, and you know how earnestly I tried to obtain possession of the unfortunate billet."

"And do you also believe this story?" asked the princess while her tears came freely. "Ah! it is only a trick of certain people who wished to separate us. Read this note, it is the same I received on the night of the opera; confess that it is a slander."

The major read:

"The Count v. L. is married, his wife lives in Avignon; three little children weep for their father.——should an illustrious lady possess so little honor, so little sympathy as to keep him near her longer?"

It was the same hand-writing, the same seal as that of the letter which he had received. He kept his eyes fastened upon the lines; he did not dare to look up, he knew not what to answer. His honest nature would not permit him to say what he felt to be untrue; he could not destroy all her hopes by a word.

"You can imagine," she continued as he remained silent, "how when I innocently opened the letter the frightful words, *wife, father*, overpowered me like the voice of justice. My head swam, I grew sick, wretched. When next I felt a little better, my page Rieck again; I cannot believe Zronicsky was so base, he would not deceive me so frightfully. Laugh, major, be more obedient. I will allow you to ridicule me because I have been so disturbed by these lines, which you know cannot be true. Tell me, major, are they not a slander?"

The major was beside himself; what could he say? It seemed as though a word could call her back to life. Her eyes sparkled, a smile played about her lips, she listened as if to a message from a good angel.

He did not answer, but looked gloomily at the floor. As her hopes disappeared, her eyes sunk, her mouth closed painfully, the flush which had tinged her cheek had gone, her forehead sunk upon her hand, and her voice trembled.

"I see," she said, "you are too noble to hold out a hope which in a few days must disappear. I thank you, even for the painful certainty; it is better than bowing between hope and fear. And now take that little box, try to deliver it to him; it contains many things which were dear to me,——and leave it with me for a few days. I will send it to you when I no longer need it."

"I think I shall not live long," she continued after a little; "I am certainly not superstitious but why should I be taken sick so soon after Othello?"

"I would not have believed that thought could give your highness a moment's anxiety," said the major.

"It is very foolish of me; but the night after they brought me home from the opera I dreamed that I should die. An earnest, gloomy-looking woman came to me, covered me with a mantle of red silk and pressed it down upon me till I was nearly stifled. Then suddenly my great-uncle, the Duke Nepomuk, looking just as he does in his picture in the gallery, came and rescued me from her grasp, and the strangest thing is——"

"What was the painted duke doing with Desdemona?" asked the major, smiling.

The princess looked astonished. "How did you know it was Desdemona? I beg of you how did you know it?"

The major was silent a moment. "What was more natural than that you should dream of Desdemona? You had seen her die the evening before on a red bed."

"Strange this thought should have come to you just!" Stringer still that I awoke after the duke had freed me, I saw the woman going through the door with the mantle on her arm. Since that night I have dreamed a the same thing continuously. The pressure grows greater, my uncle comes later and later to my assistance, and always when I wake I see the woman hovering about the door. And last evening when they brought me my harp and I played Desdemona's song,——you will ridicule me now——the door opened and the woman looked into the room and nodded to me."

She told this half jokingly, half in earnest; then she became more serious. "If I die, major, will you sometimes think of me? The thought of such a man is worth much."

"Princess," said the major, while he tried to control his emotion, "drive such thoughts far from you, for they render your recovery impossible."

At this moment the governess appeared at the door and gave a sign that the audience must end. Sophia held out her hand, which the major kissed with a mingled love and pain. He raised his eyes and met her glance which, full of sadness, rested upon him. The governess entered with a lamp and a cup of tea. The major knew how hard it was to take leave of her who, in a few moments, had become so dear to him.

"I hope said he, "at the next court to find your highness fully restored."

"Do you hope, major?" she said with a sorrowful smile. "Farewell; I have ceased to hope."

X.

For some days there was nothing thought of at the castle but the princess' illness. At one time she was said to be very sick, at another there was hope. The suspense was terrible, and death to her," said the servant brought a little box to the major. A glance at the well known object and at the servant's mourning garments told him that the princess was no more. It seemed to him that all which he held dear was gone. He had met with many losses, but none compared with this. There was but one duty left him now, to forward this legacy to the proper hands. He would have left this town which held such painful memories had it not been for the desire to see Sophia laid to rest. When the clang of the bells, the mournful music, and the long row of torch-bearers announced that Sophia was being carried to the vaults, and the house for the last time and joined the procession. He did not hear the comments of the multitude on her sickness and death; he could only raise his head last time he had rested upon him, when he had kissed her hand. And now they took the insignia of her birth from the coffin, and she was slowly lowered down among the dust of her ancestors. The crowd dispersed, the torches were extinguished, and the bearers left the hall. The major threw one glance upon the place where she had disappeared and turned to go.

Before him walked a man with uncertain, tottering steps, weeping bitterly. Coming nearer the major saw that it was the director of the opera. The old man approached, looked long at him, appeared to be thinking of something, and said: "Do you not wish, Herr Baron, that we had all dreamed, and that the lovely girl whom they have just buried were yet alive?"

"Of what do you remind me?" cried the major, with an involuntary shudder. "Yes, yes, it is as you dreamed; she is buried, and we are both returning from her grave."

"Therefore we should not sport with fate," said the old man with a deep earnestness, "and he's counsel to be present this evening at Othello? In eight days she was dead."

"Accident; accident!" cried the major. "Will you still persist in your madness? I know but two well what caused her death. A wretch, blacker than Othello, broke her heart; but it is superstition, madness, if you ascribe this death to the opera."

"We will not dispute," said the old man with tears. "Believe what you will. I will note it down in my chronicle as I know it, and it is worth recording."

"No," returned the major, almost angrily, "it was not fated so; a word from me would perhaps have saved her. For God's sake do not bring Othello into the case; it is was an accident, old man; I will have it, it was an accident."

"Pardon me, there are no accidents; there is nothing but fate. But I must bid you farewell for here is my house. Believe what you will," continued the old man; "this evening Othello will be played by hand in his own; "the fact is, she died eight days after Othello."

Jim's Brave Deed.

"Is that your dog?"

Jim looked around. A bright-looking boy of eight years was sitting in a carriage which stood before a six-story dry goods store. He was gazing admiringly at the pretty terrier Jim held in his arms. He moved toward him, drawn by the quickly beating sympathy that one boy feels between two boys on the subject of dogs.

"Ain't he a beauty? Well, yes, I s'pose he's mine. He fell off the box of a big style carriage, smashed more like that of you one day. I picked him up and run after it, but I couldn't ketch it. I didn't steal him," added Jim, earnestly.

"Course you didn't."

"I've done some mean things, but I promised mother I'd never steal. He was lame for a while, poor little creetur, but I nussed him very careful, and he's all right now."

"How'll you trade? I'd like to have him."

But Jim hugged the dog closer to him, as the small boy drew various treasures from his pockets.

"There's a top 'ithout but fifteen minutes; and here's a pocket-knife; three blades and a nut-pick; then there's these carn'lians look——sine; they're worth a quarter apiece. I'll give 'em all for him."

"No you don't," said Jim. "He's all I've got, you see, and I'm fond of him. I've fed him when I went hungry myself."

"I'll give you some money, then. See, you could buy——some candies."

Jim looked down at his pitiful rags but stood firm.

"Take it anyhow," said the boy, with a look of sympathy, holding out a half-dollar. "Get something good for you and the dog."

Jim eyed the coin wistfully. "Won't your father care?" he asked.

"No, no," laughed the boy; "he isn't here, though. Been gone away for six months, and he's coming home to-night, and we're going to have the jolliest Thanksgiving. Where's your home?"

"I ain't got no home. There's no Thanksgivin' for me anywheres."

"Dear me!" the bright face lengthened into an expression of surprise and dismay. "But my mamma says everybody has something to be thankful for," she'd looked at Jim as if he thought there might be cases in which this was to be doubted. "I'll tell you what," he went on, after a pause. "You come to our house to-morrow afternoon and I'll give you such a dinner! Say, now, will you?"

"I don't know," said Jim, slowly. "I'd like to. Where is it?"

"No.— Avenue. You come there and ask for Johnny Welford. Now do; promise, won't you?——and bring your dog. Say, what's his name?"

"Well," said Jim, in a half-apologetic tone, "his whole name's George Washington, but I call him George for short. You see, I ain't got no folks, and I talks to him, and he 'most knows all I say, and it seems 'most like he was my brother. I had a little brother once, and my mother was a real good woman, and——"

"There's my mamma," said the boy in the carriage. "Just show her that dog."

But Jim drew back as a lady approached, and nodding to Johnny, "I'll come," mingled in the crowd. He soon sought a poorer street.

"Ho, ho, Georgeymy boy, what do you think of that!" he said, slowing him the money. "What d' you like for supper tonight? Bl'ony-sausage and crackers, eh? Yes, I knowed you'd say that," as George, wagging his tail vigorously, licked his master's face. "Or, what'd you say to a reg'lar baker's dozen with a bit o' hot steak?" George's attention was just here riveted on a cur of low degree passing by, and the short hair on his back stood up as he growled his scorn. "No," went on Jim, "I thought you'd say that was too extravagant for the likes o' us; so we'll have the b'lony, George."

"And where shall we put up to-night, little feller, eh! Shall we go to the United States or to the Jefferson club house? Or shall we go out to the junction, where we had a night last winter? It was fine there for country lodgin's, but they might be expectin' us, and we wouldn't like to disappoint 'em, eh, George? The warm side o' that same junction house was the best bed we ever had of firm purpose, he set about carrying out his plan.

Running back to the straw pile, he quickly untied a bundle of it, and slipping off his old shoes aped noiselessly down the track, past the wreckers. Just beyond the boulder, the road made rather a sharp curve, bringing it back between the two men and Jim's selected place of action, and this, he hoped, would conceal from them what he was doing, at least long enough to secure success.

He divided his bundle of straw and laid a heap on the track. Then he waited and listened, with his heart beating too loudly for him to hear what was going on. He had all dreamed, and that the lovely girl whom they have just buried were yet alive?"

"Of what do you remind me?" cried the major, with an involuntary shudder. "Yes, yes, it is as you dreamed; she is buried, and we are both returning from her grave."

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Curious Things.

A Dream.

One night the last of August, 1883, I dreamed that I was standing alone in a store-room, my left side towards the outside door, and at the back end of the room was an open door into another room, where appeared to be workmen making hardware implements, and when they were made they were stored in the latter room for sale. As I looked around, I saw several kinds, but I only noticed one distinctly which stood in front of me and near to my feet. It was about 1½ of a foot across the bottom, round and tapered to about four inches, and about 4½ feet high, and then drawn in to a neck or handle about six inches long, on the whole length stood nearly even with my chin. I had a great desire to know what it was made for, but I could not tell. I thought I would step into the back room and ask the workmen, but felt ashamed to let them know that I was so ignorant not to know what it was for, so I concluded if I couldn't find out, I would leave without knowing, and looked edge to hold it from the floor. It was hollow, about ⅛ of an inch in thickness. I put my mouth to the hole and blowed a little, and a sound issued through it. I then knew it was an instrument to speak through that people might hear at a distance. I had a great desire to try it, and put my mouth to it and sound through it, but I knew I must not in the room, for the workmen would be mad and drive me out, because they would make so much noise. I decided for the door with it still in my left hand and on my left foot. Now what should I say? for people would hear what I said. I almost made a halt. I couldn't think what to say, but in a moment as it were, these words came to me viz.: "In 1883, we did expect our Lord to see, but he didn't come and no matter." I stepped out of the door, which was now standing open wide enough for me to pass out to the platform. I was facing the East and in a large village, and a few doors to my right was a street that crossed the one on which I stood. I thought there was a congregation of people on that street around the corner, out of my sight. I put my mouth to the instrument and began speaking those words, and the lower end of the instrument began to rise, and as I spoke it rose to a proper elevation for the sound to reach such a distance. These words followed the others, viz.: "Now in 1889, we again expect to see him, but it he don't come no matter, you had better all be up and ready." As I spoke these last words, I had a desire that the congregation of people on the other street should hear me, so I turned my body around, and as after I spoke the last words, I could see the sound go to them and over all the earth. The last words were spoken in such a manner and with such power, that it seemed to me that some unseen spirits or power prompted me to speak them, and that they were true, and the thought that my voice through that instrument reached over all the earth (and my vision too), gave me a quick start and I awoke suddenly, apparently in a moment, when the last word I spoke was audibly did I awake it seemed a reality to me.

WILLARD GLIDDEN.

Woodland, Me., Dec. 8, 1883.

A Remarkable Talking Crow.

At the house of J. L. English, in the west end of the city, is a pet crow who rejoices in the name of "Grip." This bird, which is a remarkable talker, shows that it is not necessary to split the tongue of a crow in order that it may speak. What seems more strange, his tones, so far from being guttural and crow-like, exactly resemble those of the human family around him. His curiosity is always aroused by the approach of a stranger. Upon seeing a person for the first time he deliberately walks around him, examining him in the keenest and most critical manner, frequently ordering him with great sternness to "get away." "go away." Possibly, if "Grip" is in a pleasant frame of mind, he will greet a stranger with "Hello; hello." He imitates every noise that may be heard in the farm-yard; calls like a hen when she fears danger to her brood of chickens; scolds like a setting hen; whinnies like a horse in the fields, and after an intermission will crow like the king of chanticleers, and again like a young cock just trying his feeble, cracked voice. He seems to consider himself the guardian of the house, and will follow the lady of the street in front of the house and driving before him cats, dogs, or any unfortunate stray chickens that have wandered beyond the limits of the farm.

At first he always buried a portion of the food given him, plucking up grass and leaves and chips to cover it; then, if offered more he would secure it, say "No," went on Jim, "I thought you'd say that was too extravagant for the likes o' us; so we'll have the b'lony, George."

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At first he always buried a portion of the food given him, plucking up grass and leaves and chips to cover it; then, if offered more he would secure it, say "No," went on Jim, and bury in its place that last offered. But now that he finds his rations forthcoming without care on his part, he only buries what he can't eat, and is suffered to retain it. His favorite tit-bit is a bone having a little raw meat on it, and this is often hidden for days. He never eats corn, but small parties of boys are obliged to fill his pouch at the root of his bill. He never speaks with his mouth full, but will unload the pouch and say, "Old fellow; old fellow!" oftentimes going back after more grains and utterly refusing to drop them again.

He has never shown any desire to fraternize with the wild crows who come about him. Not long since being addressed by some of these crows with a loud "cawcaw," "Grip replied by saying "bow-wow-wow," following this with a loud "Hello," which so frightened them that they took rapid flight and did not return. Grip is a great hunter of moles, and these pests have been obliged to seek other places than the smooth lawn, which "Grip" seems to consider his own exclusive property. There are numerous other things which show a great degree of intelligence in the crow, and indicate a degree of "reasoning" one would hardly look for in a bird usually considered so inferior. It is sincerely hoped that no careless sportsman will shoot this wonderful "Grip" as he flies around the neighborhood.—*Hartford Evening Post.*

TALK OF A CAT WITHOUT A TALE. There is no reason why the telephone whose existence seems to be conducted similar to a piece of machinery, his every-day being is carried on with an exactness and precision not unworthy of the movements and transactions are always "on time." In fact his great hobby is time. "Be on time and save time," is his motto. At the same hour every morning he may be seen by borders presented a scene of fearful devastation, the aspect of the lake itself was far more terrible. In the centre the lava was covered with a thick crust, but in numerous tortuous streaks or cracks upon its surface served to show the lurid glow beneath. An awful calm generally prevailed in the middle of the lake, though its surface was sometimes disturbed by the sudden spouting forth of a jet of lava, or by the bubbling upwards of the volcanic gases. The scene, in short, presented a strange and violent agitation. On the further side, over against our place of observation, three whirlpools of lava wore in a state of perpetual agitation from the explosion of gases from below. At each explosion the lava was tossed, with all the vehemence of the stormy ocean, against the overhanging cliffs, on which it broke countless jets of fire, and then fell back into the gulf beneath, causing the whole surface of the lake to undulate in heavy pulsation.

"I have endeavored to describe the scene presented to the eye. It was magnificent, majestic and sublime. The strange sounds which filled the ear were scarcely less impressive. If hushed for a moment, it was only that they might gather up new force for a more profound and heavier roar. Listening with closed eyes, they recalled the raging of the stormy ocean, and yet they came with a more measured and a deadlier sound.

"There is probably no other spot upon the face of the earth where man becomes more profoundly conscious of his impotence before the fierce forces of nature, than on the brink of the crater of Kilauea."

A Brave Little Daughter.

There is a very pretty story told by Miss Strickland in her "Queens of England," of a little girl who saved her father's life. It was in the days when Mary was on the throne. Preston, the father of the child, was condemned to death for conspiring to bring back the exiled King James to the throne. He was confined in the Tower, and his wife and she was only nine years old. The poor child was (during the trial of her father) left in the queen's apartments in Windsor Castle. One day when the queen and Lord Preston the queen found little Lady Catharine in St. George's gallery, gazing earnestly on the whole-length picture of Queen Elizabeth which hangs there. Struck with the mournful expression on the young girl's face, Mary asked her hastily what she saw in that picture which made her look on it so particularly. "I was thinking," said the innocent child, "how hard it is that my father must die for loving yours." The queen, puzzled by the sentence by this artless reply, immediately signed the pardon of Lord Preston.

A bright Springfield boy whose parents were discussing at the breakfast table the many and expensive gifts at a wedding the previous evening, mastered the wedding presents pretty accurately by enumerating, "Why, father, such a wedding would pay expenses pretty well, wouldn't it?"

Scotch minister: "John, John, I'm afraid you are on the broad road." Inebriated parishioner: "Weel, minister, as far as I'm concerned the breadth is a' required."

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Youth.

Sweet, childish youth,
On Time's flying wing,
Ye know not, ye care not,
What the morrow will bring.

Each day stands before you
Like the dew of the morn,
When one day has come
The other has gone.

Then make it your duty
To learn what you can
In the day that is now
From the day that was then.

How sweet to think
At set of sun,
The day that is past
Was well begun.

LETTIE MAE SNOW.

Fryeburg, Me.

"We Runned Away."

Two little rascally darlings, they stood,
Hand clasped in hand, and eyes full of glee,
Stock still in the midst of the crowded street,
Naughty as ever children could be.

Horses to right of them, horses to left,
Men hurrying into their stores and do,
Nobody stopping to wonder at them,
Nobody seeming to care for 'em, too.

Oh, what a chance for a full truant joy!
Earth holds no other equal delight.
Hear! hi! they shouted in accents of air,
A woman's face flashes pallid white:

"O babies! whose are you? How came you here?"
The busy street knew aghast, at once;
Some little infants, so heavenly clear
They both speak together: "We runned away!"

The sword and the basket swayed on again,
The sailors went on and had their tour then;
And we who saw felt a secret pain,
And all were glad the babies were found.

And said in our hearts, Alack! if we tell
The truth, and the whole truth, we must say,
We never got safely through the day
As we used to have when "we runned away."

Wide Awake.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Moss Lamp Mats.

In making these mats you will want one skein of midnight zephyr yarn, one ounce of fine wire like what is used in making hair flowers, one lead pencil, a few glass beads. In making the mat begin at the end of the shaded orange yarn, and it made two large mats, and I used crystal beads. I cut from the wire a piece as long again as the pencil, put on three of the beads in the centre, and twisted the wire to confine them in place. Take the pencil in your left hand, lay the wire, one-half of it on the pencil, the other half extended up with the beads at the top of the pencil, lay one end of your yarn across the pencil, bring the upper half of your wire down, and carry the left half up, with the yarn around the pencil once, bring the upper wire down, and carry the other up as before, thus continue winding the yarn, and weaving the wire and confine the yarn, and remember to always bring the upper wire down to your right, until you get two-thirds down your pencil, or as long as you want it, then draw off half the loop, and thread all from automatic or self-opening gate—also cream separator and all from feeder. Best Writing Machine and Post Auger. For prices and pamphlet, address the manufacturers, BRADLEY & WHITCOMB MANUFACTURING CO., Worcester, Mass. 26t13nov

BEAUTY SOAP

To keep the pores open, the oil glands and tubes active, and thus furnish an outlet for impurities in the perspiration and blood which cause humiliating eruptions, blotches, and other skin blemishes, especially of infants; to cleanse, whiten and beautify the skin, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and oily solution; to keep the hands soft, white and free from chaps and roughness, prevent contagious skin and scalp diseases, and to prevent an exquisite skin connoisseur and toilet, bath and nursery necessity CUTICURA SOAP, medicated by CUTICURA, the great skin purifier and beautifier, is the most effective and delightful in the world, as well as the purest and most economical. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for, "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure,

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover, and Eucalyptus.

For the immediate relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from the first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and economical.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all the remedies for forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Female Weakness, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (or the Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25 c. everywhere.

ROBUST HEALTH.

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only blood purifier that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial Impurities, and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "yellow fever" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere, who have known cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, agree that other treatment has been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude imitations are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the promises of many cheap doses, and then, which is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Secure at once the only reliable, world-renowned, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. Nothing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Milan, Mich. S. G. BUXTON.

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I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine or doctor's skill in me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were as raw as beefsteak, and I could not bear my weight on them without the skin coming off. I had tried the last hope, and was about to use crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was entirely well. Have not since been troubled. MRS. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass.

REFERENCES: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLORED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. I was induced to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES and in a few weeks the terrible itching and the most offensive scales disappeared, and my skin, although much darkened, is entirely free from disease. I feel confident that a few applications more will entirely remove the discoloration, and I shall not fail to do so. I am now in my seventy-first year, and have suffered with this disease for more than forty years. I have used many remedies, but experienced no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. Nothing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

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PSALMS.

[REVISED.]

HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear all ye *invalids* of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and